Plate 1. Green symbiotic Anthopleura elegantissima (natural size). Note the brilliant green color of the column in the contracted anemones at the left.

Plate 2. A normal green symbiotic anemone and one which has lost its symbionts after heat-treatment (2x).

Plate 3. Green, brown and white anemones of the Tripartite clone (natural size). These anemones were found on the sides of a cement column, unevenly illuminated. The dark green anemones, exposed to the greatest light intensity, have the most symbionts and the most ectodermal pigment. The white anemones, which were in deep shade, have no symbionts and very little ectodermal pigment. The brown anemones are intermediate.

(125x)

(310x)

Plate 4. Fluorescence of green pigment in an ectodermal fold.
Superficial, tangential section of a green aposymbiotic anemone.

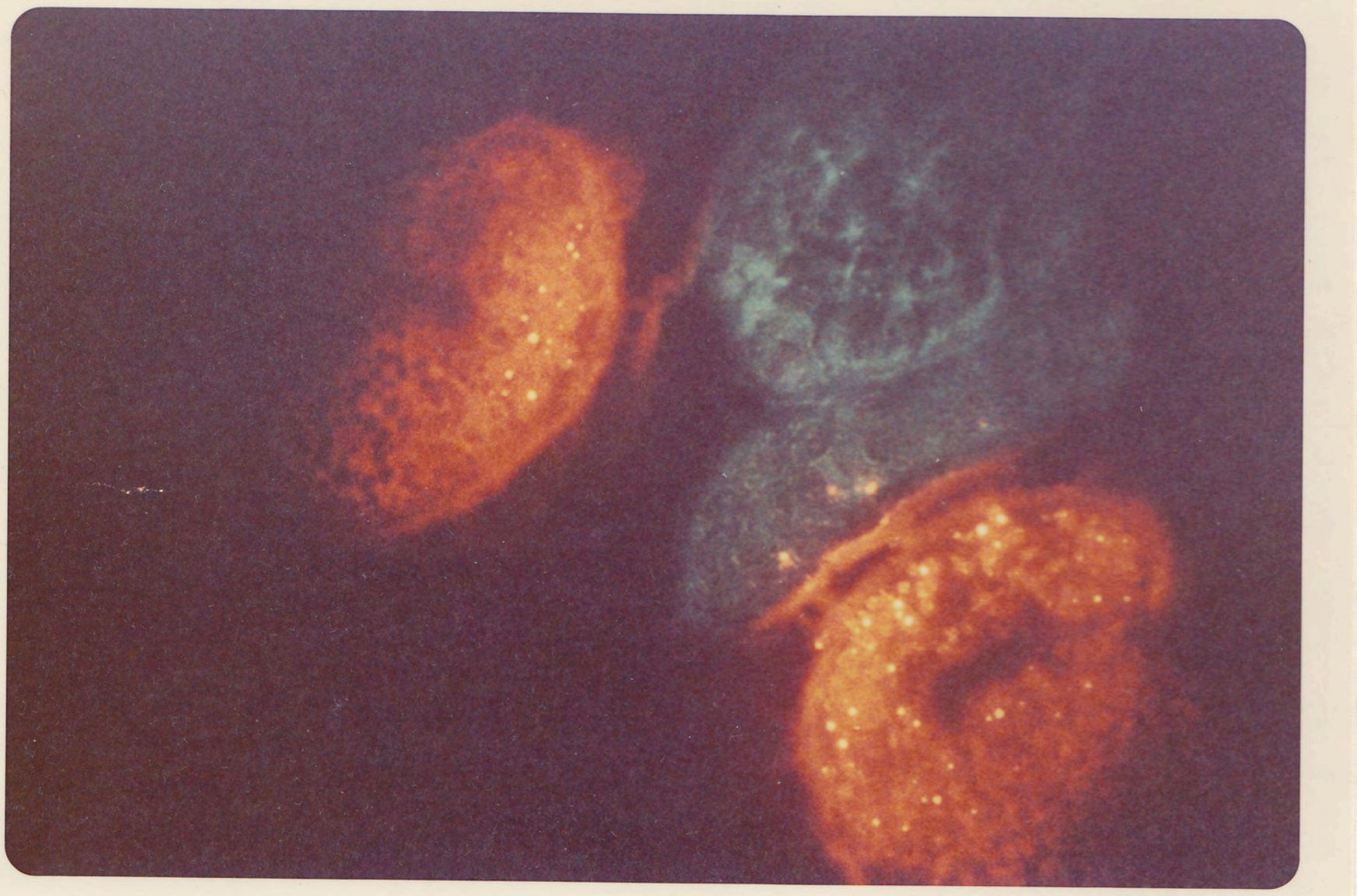

Plate 5. Fluorescence of green pigment in an ectodermal fold and chlorophyll of zooxanthellae in the endoderm. Superficial, tangential section of a green symbiotic anemone (125x).